

### To Prevent Potato Blight

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As I have a great many inquiries regard to potato blight and consequent loss of the potatoes and as to the prevention of the same, if any, I will state through the World my views on the subject. I will also give my ideas as to what ought to be done to insure a crop of one of our most useful articles of diet. In the first place I have

ferred it the blight usually shows itself and mostly on land highly manured with stable manure, therefore I prefer phosphates for fertilising; or, if possible, secure piece of land that has been used for pasture, such land generally growing good, smooth potatoes. I have found by experience that there are certain potatoes that are almost entirely proof against blight, such as those. These are our earliest varieties such as Barbee Extra Early, Concord

My Pusa, Early Peruvian, Queen of the Rose, and, in fact, all of the early kind planted before the first of June. In my experience a potato disease at ripens before the first of August is seldom affected. I have seen all the above kinds and moreover, towards this past year and I find that the late sorts and early plants insure the best results. Now the late varieties, first, the People's Potato was entirely free from rot. I have also observed

about where white-skinned potatoes are  
affected badly; our red kinds, such as  
Hawkeye Red and Wisconsin No. 99,  
are not in the least touched by the  
light. There are several so-called  
representatives, but I have not yet  
found any that has been successful in  
the trouble lies in the fact that the  
light comes, like a thief in the night,  
when we least expect it and conse-  
quently when we are not prepared  
[Milton M. Rose, in N. Y. World.

**Uses for Old Papers.**  
Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For these reasons newspapers are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen is, however, is their ability to keep out

...is well known that ice  
...enveloped in newspapers so  
...all air is shut out will keep a long  
...time than under other conditions  
...and that a pitcher of ice-water laid in  
...newspaper, with the ends of the paper  
...twisted together to exclude the air,  
...will remain all night in any summer  
...room with scarcely any perceptible  
...melting of the ice. These facts should  
...be utilized often rather than they are in the  
...use of the sick at night. Is freezing

cream when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only three-quarters full of ice and salt and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher it is better to stir up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to leave more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than

An apron exhibited by Mrs. Laura Holmes, and designed and executed by Mrs. Florence C. Thompson and Miss Mattie Cooney, and awarded prize in the National Apron Bazaar held at Kansas City, is thus described: The Apron was made to represent Louisiana, and very ingeniously combined six products of the

late. The body of the apron was of  
cotton batting, with a bunch of  
orange cane painted in the left hand  
corner, while in the right corner ric-  
cled to the apron appeared to be  
embling from a pocket made of the  
d flowering leaf of the banana tree.  
ross outlined the left edge, and  
r. A small cut diamond shape was  
wed near the bottom and up the  
right side. A small, pointed, and  
ompleted to the right.

"What is the trouble between you and your husband?" "He makes me jealous of certain ladies." "In what way?" "He mentioned having more children when I wasn't with him. Poo-h!—they are not the ones to be afraid of." "Who then?" "Those whom he doesn't mention."—[Chicago Times.

Now the dear girls are wearing  
buds and buttons of white emerald  
gold.





## THE ADVOCATE.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

One of the leading banks of Berea, France, has suspended payment.

The Minneapolis Tribune has been sold for \$400,000.

Nearly every bridge in Pulaski county is reported washed away or badly damaged by floods.

Striking Scotch Furriers men, out twenty-one weeks, at a loss to them of \$30,000, are about to succumb.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge who was sick last week at Pensacola, Florida, is reported much improved.

The company of C. Lamar and Miss Louise (sister) were drowned while rowing in the canal at Augusta, Ga.

Greece has been suffering terrible snow storms, and the people suffer from lack of food. Wolves figure in the situation.

The German Government has warned the ship owners of the Empire not to send any war material to the Chinese insurgents.

Mr. John Dunn, of Texas, tracked a burglar who robbed his house, and when he attempted to kill her with an ax, shot him dead with a Winchester.

E. H. Daniels, of Princeton, proposes a street-railway in that town, if the authorities will exempt him from taxation for fifteen years.

"Farmers are very uneasy about the crop. They think the last year's crop is injured. Before the freeze it looked well."—(Georgetown Times).

The Mr. Carmel, Pa., shaft colliery suspended indefinitely, owing to the depression of the coal trade. One thousand hands are thrown out of work.

London papers have been printing extended obituaries of two peers and of Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, an eminent engineer, and now all three are found to be alive.

Cattletown has contracted with the Carpenter Electric Light Company, giving them a ten year franchise. The streets will soon be lighted with electric lamps.

James A. Simmons, on trial in New York for assisting in the wreck of the Sixth National bank, has been found guilty of the embezzlement of \$622,000 worth of bonds.

A number of Eastern men have been looking at the Carter county caves with the intention of building a fine hotel and running a branch railroad to the caves.

Bradley, of this city, will ship next week from Paris to Hamburg, Germany, twenty-two car loads of walnut logs, purchased in surrounding counties."—(Georgetown Times).

A strike occurred at the Woonsocket mill, Providence, R. I., on account of the new price list posted, making a reduction in wages of weavers. Three hundred and forty weavers are out.

Another box of Italianus has been sent to Ashland and twenty-five or more are quarantined in one house on Greenup avenue. Saturday evening they were carrying straw for feed. From a mile stand-point they stand in a most comfortable position. They may be good workers, but it will be a long time before they can be good citizens."—(Ashland Signal).

The attorneys of Charles E. Kincaid, charged with the murder of Hon. Pres. Taulbee, asked Judge Hager of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, for a postponement of the trial until June, in order that Senator Kincaid, who was in the city at the time of the trial, might be present at the trial. The Judge refused the request and the case was to go to trial yesterday.

Gen. J. M. Palmer was elected U. S. Senator from Illinois on Wednesday. Messrs. Cockrell and Moore, two Illinois members voted for him, thus making his election possible. This election the loss secured the party in the death of Senator Hearst, of California. The Senate now stands, 47 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 2 Farmers Alliance.

Attorney David Poston was shot by Col. H. Clay King, another prominent attorney of Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday, and died on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Poston was a member of the firm of Poston & Poston, and was counsel for Mrs. Gen. Pillow in her suit with King. It will be remembered that Col. King became infatuated with the woman and neglecting his own family, went to live with her on his Arkansas plantation. While there she induced King to deed all his property to her. These deeds she placed on record, and King learning that the deeds were recorded, a quarrel resulted, and she had him ejected from "her" plantation. In the suit King brought for the recovery of his property, Poston was one of her attorneys, and he was not over choice in his comments on King's conduct. In revenge King waylaid and killed him.

## MEDICAL.

## ASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Custoria is as well adapted to children as I recommend it superior to any preparation known to me." H. A. ASCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Custoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN P. PLAMER, M. D., "The Watchdog," 1204 Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHAPMAN COMPANY, 17 MICHAEL STREET, NEW YORK.

## A Reproach to Men.

Think for a moment what is implied in the single fact that in no part of the world is it deemed safe for a woman to go alone after dark, nor, in many localities, by day even. It is not enough to reply that woman must have a trustworthy masculine escort because she is timid. Why should she be timid? Under similar circumstances a man may fear the personal violence of an enemy or the loss of his money and valuables. A woman has to dread man's "wildness and the chances of the dark." In plain words, she fears that, if unattended, some man will seek to rob her of her honor. And is not this fear of hers an attestation of the fact that the majority are powerless to restrain the minority, or to say that improvement in this regard is impossible? If the vicinity of every large town in the United States there lurked a dozen or more fierce wolves that, after nightfall, went out of the town and stalked on such of the citizens as they could secure, we may, without much doubt, assert that such a state of things, when once found to exist, would come to a speedy termination; for every man would feel that the common safety of his country demanded the exertion of his strength in the contest with the wild beasts. But let it be understood that the honor of every woman is endangered, and she goes from place to place alone at night, and we accept the fact as no reproach on our common manhood, but merely fancy that all requirements of duty are satisfied if we provide defenseless women with a responsible male escort."—(Oscar Fay Adams in North American Review).

## Making Seamless Tubes.

Chamber's Journal speaks of what promises to be an important industry that has been established at Swansea. This is a new process for the manufacture of seamless tubes from blocks of solid metal, and is named after its inventor, two brothers, the Maunseson Process. The method will meet with its widest applications in the treatment of steel, and the metal so treated must be of the very finest quality. Red-hot bars of the metal are passed between conical rolls of peculiar construction, and they pass out at the other side in the form of seamless tubes. A peculiar feature of the process is that in these tubes the fibre of the metal, instead of being parallel, is twisted round in a spiral, thus giving immense strength to the product. Great power is requisite to produce this result, and this is achieved by the employment of a fly wheel, which weighs sixty tons, and which stores up then ten thousand horse power. Tubes of any thickness or diameter can be produced by a change in the position of the conical rolls. The new process will have many applications in different departments of steel manufacture, among which may be noted hollow rails and tubes for bridge construction of large span. The works are in the hands of an English company and have lately been visited by representatives of the American Board of Trade, Lloyd's and other public bodies.

A public hall at Kilgore, a mining village on the Newport News railroad, near Catlettsburg, terminated in a battle Monday night. Over 100 shots were fired, and when the lamps were lighted it was found that six men had been seriously wounded. At the hour of the men are said to be fatally hurt.

Of the 500,000 live cattle exported from the United States and Canada during 1890, 100,000 went to Liverpool, 137,735 to London, 74,130 to Glasgow, 64,710 to Newcastle, 17,529 Aberdeen and 17,448 to Hull.

Barren river is so high that the people on the north side are shut out from Bowling Green. The Times say the flood is higher than it has been since 1880, and is doing great damage to the country.

It is well to remember that while the only good Indian may be a dead one, he is not necessarily a starved one.—(Life).

Stranger—"Who is that large, fierce-looking man?" "Oh, that is Bagley. He teaches the infant class in the public school."—(Texas Siftings).

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## Railroad Time Tables.

## Kentucky Central R. R.

"BLUE GRASS ROUTE"  
Shortest and Quickest Route  
—FROM—  
CENTRAL KENTUCKY  
—TO ALL POINTS—  
North, East, West and South.  
Fast Line  
—BETWEEN—  
LEXINGTON & CINCINNATI.

Schedule in Effect July 15, 1891.

South Bound.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
	Daily	Daily	Daily
	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.
Lex. Cincinnati	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Paducah	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Evansville	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. St. Louis	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Chicago	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. New York	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Boston	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Philadelphia	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Baltimore	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Washington	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Norfolk	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. New Orleans	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Mobile	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Savannah	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Jacksonville	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Tampa	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. St. Petersburg	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Pensacola	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Panama City	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Key West	8:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.

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## Mitchell &amp; Sutton, — Hedge Fence.

## To Your Interest Farmers!

For eighteen months and have six miles of fence

NOW COMPLETED IN THIS COUNTY.

Our work has given complete satisfaction and we only ask a trial to demonstrate that it is

The Best And Cheapest

Fence Of The AGE.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per rod, paid in installments; First payment 25 cents, second payment 15 cents, Third payment 10 cents, balance when work is completed.

Orders taken at times for fall or spring setting as may be desired.

We will be pleased to show our work to parties interested

Call or leave orders at THE ADVOCATE office, Maysville Street, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

MITCHELL & SUTTON.

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS AND WANTS

—IN THE—

"ADVOCATE,"

—IF YOU WISH TO—

SECURE THE BEST AND QUICKEST RETURNS

BLACKSMITHING.

DAY AFTER DAY

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

AT

C. W. CARPENTER'S

Dry Goods Store

Gathers Force, and the Throng of Customers Increases!

FARM FOR SALE!

I have for sale an elegant Blue Grass Farm, 2 miles south of Mt. Sterling, containing 55 acres; good dwelling; fine stock barn; good tobacco barn; the best orchard in the country, and never-failing water. Needs truly to be seen to be appreciated.

Apply to this office, or address 1344 JOEL CHENAULT, Bowen, Powell Co., Ky.

New South Nat'l Bldg & Loan Ass'n, of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Authorized Capital, \$100,000.00; paid up capital \$100,000.00. Chartered by the State of Tennessee. Its prime object is to assist worthy persons who own town lots to build and own their own houses at a small expense by loaning them money on long time and at a low rate of interest. Money invested in the stock of this Association will pay nearly if not quite twice as much as money invested in bank stock, at the current price of bank stock, and is much safer, as all their loans being made to members of the Association and secured by mortgage or unencumbered town or city property.

I have been a pointed agent for the Association and will take pleasure in showing its workings to anyone I can get—selling their stock or new stock.

Remember, all these SPECIAL CUT PRICES imply CASH on Delivery. We don't split values in two and wait for the money.

These wonderful and stunning LOW PRICES are for the present a continuation of our GREAT SACRIFICE AUCTION WORK and are intended to keep business as brisk in March as it naturally is in May. We know what it takes to bring the people out through the snow and storms and mud of the season.

Rear in mind the electric current of LOW PRICES run through every department of the store. All lines are marked down to correspond with those marked in plain figures.

Remember, all these SPECIAL CUT PRICES imply CASH on Delivery. We don't split values in two and wait for the money.

C. W. CARPENTER.

Masonic Temple

March 19.







## THE ADVOCATE.

## A Bit of History.

The Senatorial contest just ended in Illinois, induced the President's correspondent of the Louisville Times to put up and give us this bit of history. He says:

"I took a hunt among the House and Senate Journals of the early thirties, and came upon the record of the most famous Senatorial fight the State or any other, so far as I am informed, ever had in point of time consumed in effecting an election.

It was found in the House and Senate Journals for the Legislative session of 1830-31. These journals set out between their leaves a half century old, are queer looking books. They resemble more than anything else the old Webster's blue-back speller; while the modern journal more resembles a Webster's Unabridged, and the present convention's record will look like an Encyclopedia Britannica. In the growth of the Commonwealth's business was responsible for this, or is it man's increased proneness to talk?

But back to the record-setting Senatorial fight of 1830.

The Legislature, which in those days met annually, met on December 4, and adjourned January 15, 1831. The term of John Rowan as United States Senator from Kentucky was to expire the next March, and it was the imperative duty of the Legislature in session to elect his successor. All knew when they assembled that a big fight was ahead. The prospective candidates were John J. Crittenden, Speaker of the House; Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan and Charles A. Wickliffe. It was so evident that there was to be a close and bitter contest that no balloting was done by either house until January 4, 1831. Then the old journals show that the four candidates named were put in nomination by the two houses, sitting in separate sessions, through the means of conference committees.

The first total ballot by comparison resulted: Crittenden, 68; Johnson, 45; Rowan, 29; Wickliffe, 1.

Mr. Crittenden was within one vote of an election on this first ballot, as he was a hundred times better, but he himself, as Speaker, cast his vote for the hindmost man. The balloting went on day after day, the contest narrowing down to a tie between Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Johnson, with the former always voting for some friend who was not in the contest. Every method known to the politicians of that day was used to break the dead-lock, or to undo the strange circumstances that made it impossible for the man who held the deciding vote to cast it for himself and the winner. It was all of no avail, though the old-timers like Capt. Todd, who remember something of this contest, say that in was the desire of a very large majority of the people that Mr. Crittenden be elected.

The dead-lock continued until the Legislature, with its 137 members present day after day, adjourned finally without having elected a Senator. The Governor, who was Thomas Metcalf, did not go through the useless task of re-assembling them, and there was no break, through death or otherwise, in the ranks of either candidate whom each and all of their respective forces were to stand by to the crack of dooms-day. The adjournment occurred January 15, and Mr. Rowan's term expired March 3 following, leaving the office of United States Senator from Kentucky vacant until the next date until near time for the next winter's Congress to assemble. Governor Metcalf deemed the feeling of the people too strong to himself appoint a man to fill the vacancy, as is shown in the journal by the message he sent to the next Assembly. He waited until the people had elected a new Legislature, and then convened them on November 7, of the same year, a month earlier than the old Constitution provided for, that they might elect a Senator before Congress met. The people had, in the meantime, laid their say, and a majority of the new Legislature were sent with the virtual instructions to vote for Mr. Crittenden, who was again Speaker of the House.

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In the meantime, Mr. Crittenden had shown what a big man he really was. It was believed by himself and all his friends that he was almost sure of an election, but Richard M. Johnson was again in the field, and rather than risk having a repetition of the last fruitless session of balloting, he went to Henry Clay, then the gallant congressman, full of all the promise that his subsequent career justified, and asked him to become the nominee in his stead. Mr. Clay, after consultation with his friends, agreed to do so. This solution of the difficulty proved successful. The fight was ended on the first ballot. The vote stood: Henry

Clay, 73; Richard M. Johnson, 64; Mardon Pope, 1. Mr. Crittenden voted for Clay, and came near having the deciding vote at last. "Mr. Clay," the Journal says, "was then declared duly elected a member of the United States Senate for six years, from March 3 next."

It is doubtful if many Kentuckians now living know that Henry Clay's first election to the Senate was the result of a long political deadlock; that he was the dark-horse or compromise candidate, or that Kentucky was ever without a United States Senator because of the failure of a Legislature to agree.

Virtually the same thing occurred just after the war, when, in the session of 1866-67, the Legislature failed to agree, and Garrett Davis went home a disappointed man, to have his lips revived and his dream realized in the next legislative session, when he was elected.

## Where Jason Was Off.

"Perhaps you gentlemen would like to see a work of art?" queried the farmer with the fur cap and cardigan jacket.

No one encouraged him by look or word, but he carefully unrolled a paper, spread out a half sheet of card-board, and exhibited a rather fine pen-and-ink drawing of a tombstone. "Aristle up to Syracuse did it for me," he explained, "it's a guide for the grave-stone man to follow. Isn't it rather scrumptious?"

"For your wife?" I asked.

"Oh, no; it's for my son Jason. See the young man there: Sacred to the memory of Jason Clark, who died, etc. It'll be the finest thing in our hall graveyard."

"Sick long?" I queried.

"Never sick a day in his life, and was killed dead-end a door nail when he went."

"Killed, eh?"

"Killed, eh? Bet a man \$2 that he could hoof it over a bridge before the train caught him, and he came within ten feet of doing it, too. Eugine throwed him about seventy feet, and he was dead when they picked him up."

"It was too bad," sighed one of the group by way of showing his sympathy.

"Yes. He lost the \$2 by a mighty close shave. Probably stubbed his toe somehow. Poor Jason! Powerful good boy, but a little off on distances."—[New York Sun.]

As allowing sheep to run in fount, meadow pastures in the Fall has been a very injurious effect upon the fleece, so the equally damaging effect of the cold from a want of care in their feeding during the Winter months. Sheep should be fed only so much as they will eat, and within a reasonable time, whether it be before or after feeding. In feeding hay or straw, it should invariably be eaten out of a rack, not so high that the dust and small particles will fall on the necks and shoulders of the animals, as is too often the case. Many persons take little or no trouble to prevent this, and the result of the Winter's feeding under such circumstances is that the forward part of the fleece at shearing time will be found filled with minute particles of broken leaves and stems that are not easily got out by washing or carding, and that will always be considered by a buyer as entailing him to a reduction in the price. Where the ground is found to be very dry, the sheep should be fed on top of it, if no more is thrown to them than they can eat up readily.

## Plenty of Sleep.

It is all very well to counsel getting up early in the morning. It would be difficult to exaggerate the benefits of early rising, or the advantages afforded by early rising. A plenty of sleep is one of the first requisites of health. Fevers and other diseases are often occasioned by excessive fatigue. A person should sleep enough to get tired and rested. For some cause, sleep in the early part of the night seems to be more refreshing than sleep for the same number of hours toward morning. Unfortunately modern social habits are tending to reverse the order of nature, turning day into night, and night into day. This is very detrimental to the health as well as the health of our American people. It has been recommended that when a lady is going to attend a late party—and they are all late nowadays—she should sleep several hours the day previous. It is asserted that the middle-aged women of England have been preserved amid all the dissolutions of fashionable society in this way.—[N. Y. Ledger.]

A report comes from Illinois that a young girl in Amoy has just died from a sound sleep nine months long. If this sort of thing goes on Rip Van Winkle will soon cease to hold the record.

Benivolent Citizen—"You should be ashamed, a man of your physical powers, to be begging a quarter." "Tramp—Ah! Possibly. How would a half a dollar harmonize with my powers?"

## For Sale.

One splendid brood mare, 6 years old, by Roscoe, good worker and milker well. Also one bay filly, out of same and one suckling colt out of said mare, by Almont Archie. Apply to

J. A. F. CASHIDY, Agent.

10-17

## Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling coming from kidney and liver trouble. John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: 'Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine; made me feel like a new man.' J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: 'Electric Bitters if just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; I found new strength, good appetite and felt just like I had a new lease on life; Only \$5.00 a bottle at W. S. Lloyd's drugstore.'

## For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm of 43 acres. Half of 6 rooms, good outhouses, land, all other necessary outbuildings, finely watered and splendid orchard. This place is just 5 miles from Mt. Sterling on North Middletown and Mt. Sterling turnpike. For particulars apply to this office, or to

JOHN CORBETT, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

## That Terrible Cough

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, rising palp, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by T. G. Julian.

## Primitive Telegraphy.

Olaf Searle sat in his office recently discussing many interesting topics in his usual interesting way. A card was lying on his desk on which appeared the word Budistikker as the name of the Scandinavian paper. Mr. Searle was asked what the word meant. He replied: "It is a Norwegian word, 1200 years old at least. In those days when the coasts of Norway were ravaged by pirates, the inhabitants had to resort to all sorts of devices to warn these at a distance of the approach of these pirates. One of the devices was to light a beacon fire. This could be seen for a long distance, and was well known to be a warning. When it was seen in the distance another fire was lighted. When one was lighted, the country-folk blazed off every hill-top and the people prepared to defend themselves. They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted a sail would take an arrow and send it to his neighbors. From house to house the arrow was passed, and the news was carried to the town. This was the primitive way of telegraphing, but was so effective that in the course of twenty-four hours all Norway knew of the approach of pirates. This system of spreading the news was called Budistikker, and the word is extensively used as a name for newspapers in the old country."—[St. Paul Globe.]

## How an Electric Car is Made.

The dynamo which generates the current does so by the revolution of a coil of wire near the poles of a magnet, the force which revolves the coil being derived from the engine. The current then passes over the wires, down the trolley which surmounts each car, to a small motor. This motor has an armature consisting of coils of wire, traversed by an electric current, which, attracted in succession to the poles of the stationary coil called the field magnets, through which the current also flows, flies around, and transmits its motion, by means of cog-wheels, to the axle of the car. The driver of the car, by use of a lever, turns the current into the rails or into the ground, and thus back to the central dynamo.—[Engineering.]

## The Courier - Journal.

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Has the largest circulation of any Democratic newspaper in the State and is proposed to double or triple its already large circulation.

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Not stated high. George—Chapley is one of those fellows who have more money than brains, isn't he?

Joel—Yes; and he is not rich, either.—[Harpers' Bazar.]

## AMBUSH 10537

Day, 15 hands high, two white hind pasterns and star, bred at Mashland, foaled in 1886; standard, under rules 6 and 7.

Shred by Mambrino Dudley, 2:19; sire of Crescendo, 2:24; Gretina, 2:27; Rintout, 2:24, and others with fast colt records and trials. Mambrino Dudley is a bay horse, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds. \$50 the season, with return privileges.

First dam Amanda Wood (full sister to Siberian (Romulus), 2:31; trial 2:27); by Rydely's Hambletonian 10, sire of Dexter, 2:17; Nettie, 2:18; Orange Girl, 2:20; Jay Gould, 2:20; and 36 others in 2:30.

Second dam Siberian's dam (Colt of Siberian, 2:21; and Black Bess, dam of Idel, 2:23); by Seely American Star 14 (sire of the dams of Dexter, 2:17; Robert McGregor, 2:17; Nettie, 2:18; and 37 others in 2:30).

Third dam by Flood's Emancipation, Jr., son of Imp. Emancipation. Will make the present season of 1891 one and one-half miles east of Mt. Sterling, at my farm, known as the Asa Magowan place.

## AT \$15.00 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

A lien will be retained on all colts for season money. Money due when mare foals, is parted with or bred to another horse without permission. Mares kept at ten cents per day. Not responsible for accidents or escapes.

Also at the same place

## TOM,

A Black Jack, 15 hands high (by the celebrated George Case Jack), five years old, will be permitted to serve a limited number of mares at

\$8 for a Horse Mule and \$10 for a Mare Mule.

Conditions same as given above. For any information address

W. T. FITZPATRICK,

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PROPRIETORS.

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## CROWN AND MONARCH FLOUR.

Shipstuf and Bran Always on Hand.

The highest MARKET price paid for WHEAT.

## ABOUT COLD WAVES.

Now Height of Barometer Indicates Variations in Temperature. During the winter time several cold waves are experienced in America, Europe and Asia. In North America they usually start east of the Rocky mountains and flow southeast over the United States. Similar cold waves spread from Siberia and Russia southward over Europe, and from Thibet southeast over China and Japan, and also from the Andes eastward over the plains of South America. Such cold waves are the result of an adjustment of the temperature in the different strata of the air from the surface of the earth up to a great height. The cold is always dry air in the lowest stratum, cooled by radiation toward the cold ground below it and toward the clear sky above it, until it accumulates in deep layers in the long winter nights of the Arctic regions and then flows toward any region from which warm air is receding.

Cold waves are associated very closely with extensive areas of low barometer (regions of warm ascending air) which usually occur to the west and northwest of a low area and follow after it. The storm center moves in an easterly or southeasterly direction. These, however, are not the severest kinds of cold waves, their effects lasting but a short time. The severest and prolonged cold waves are associated with extensive areas of very high barometric pressure, which make their first appearance in the regions north from Lake Winnipeg, in Manitoba. Toward the west and of enormous extent they spread southeast and east. The further east these high areas are the more important is the part they exercise in the transmission of cold waves. The advance of such a cold wave usually does not exceed 300 miles in the twenty-four hours.

When, however, the cold wave of a high barometer comes in close proximity with an extensive area of low barometer, the progress of the cold wave is much more rapid, averaging 800 miles in twenty-four hours, and the territory over which there will be 30 degrees fall of temperature will be over half a million square miles. The great advantage of knowing from twelve to thirty-six hours in advance that the temperature will fall quickly and decidedly applies to multiplied business and agricultural interests, besides affording the comfort and health of thousands of people. Such forecasts of cold waves are now made by the signal service bureau with increasing accuracy and highly satisfactory results, and are much valued by the general public.—[Louis Bulletin.]

The Old Complaint. Daggert—It's very difficult to get a good cigar. I've tried all over New York.

Cutting—Too bad, why, I'd have let you the money willingly.—[American Grocer.]

An Object of Sympathy. "On what grounds did Hancock get his pension? I never heard that he did any fighting during the war."

"He didn't, but he claims his sympathies were enlisted.—[Puck.]

A Fraudulent Mind. Boone—Brent is very economical and never wastes anything, I believe.

Rowe—Yes, he always takes every ounce of milk that his babies leave over.—[Puck.]

Not Bated High. George—Chapley is one of those fellows who have more money than brains, isn't he?

Joel—Yes; and he is not rich, either.—[Harpers' Bazar.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The First Step. Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step toward nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alternative. Your appetite returns, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at W. S. Lloyd's drug store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Oliver Chilled Plows, Malta Double Shovels, Old Hickory Wagons, Reversible Disc Harrows, Non-Reversible Disc Harrow, Vandiver Corn Planters, Two-horse Cultivators, Cooking Stoves, Wrought Steel Ranges, Heating Stoves, Hay Forks, Shovels, Mattocks, Picks, Axes, and everything necessary to a complete outfit for farming. Call and see us. We defy competition.

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23-34

For Rent.

A farm of 41 acres, on Stoner creek, near Mt. Zion church, in Clark county. Good dwelling of six rooms, fine tobacco barn and all other needed outbuildings, splendid orchard, etc. 4 acres tobacco land, 10 acres for corn and balance well set in bluegrass. Address this office.

R. B. SCOTT, Winchester, Ky.

21-17

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